AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A non-surgical method of reducing lung volume in a patient, the method comprising administering, by way of the patient's trachea, to ~~the target~~ a diseased alveolar region of the patient's lung, a composition comprising an anti-surfactant, wherein the composition promotes collapse of the ~~target~~ diseased alveolar region and one portion of the ~~target~~ diseased alveolar region adheres to another portion of the ~~target~~ diseased alveolar region, thereby reducing the patient's lung volume.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-surfactant composition comprises 3-12% fibrinogen.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the anti-surfactant composition comprises about 10% fibrinogen.

4. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the fibrinogen is autologous fibrinogen.

5. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the anti-surfactant composition further comprises a fibrinogen activator.

6. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the fibrinogen activator is thrombin, a thrombin receptor agonist, or batroxobin.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, further comprising administering, by way of the patient's trachea, to the target region of the patient's lung, a fibrinogen activator, wherein the fibrinogen and fibrinogen activator are administered separately.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-surfactant composition comprises from about 10 mg/ml to about 200 mg/ml fibrin.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein the anti-surfactant composition comprises from about 20 mg/ml to about 200 mg/ml fibrin.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the anti-surfactant composition comprises from about 20 mg/ml to about 100 mg/ml fibrin.

11. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein the anti-surfactant composition comprises from about 25 mg/ml to about 50 mg/ml fibrin.

12. (Original) The method of claim 8, further comprising administering a solution comprising about 3-30 mM $CaCl_2$.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-surfactant composition further comprises an antibiotic.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein administering the anti-surfactant composition causes the target region to collapse.

15. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the method is performed using a bronchoscope.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is a human patient.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient has emphysema.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient has suffered a traumatic injury to the lung.